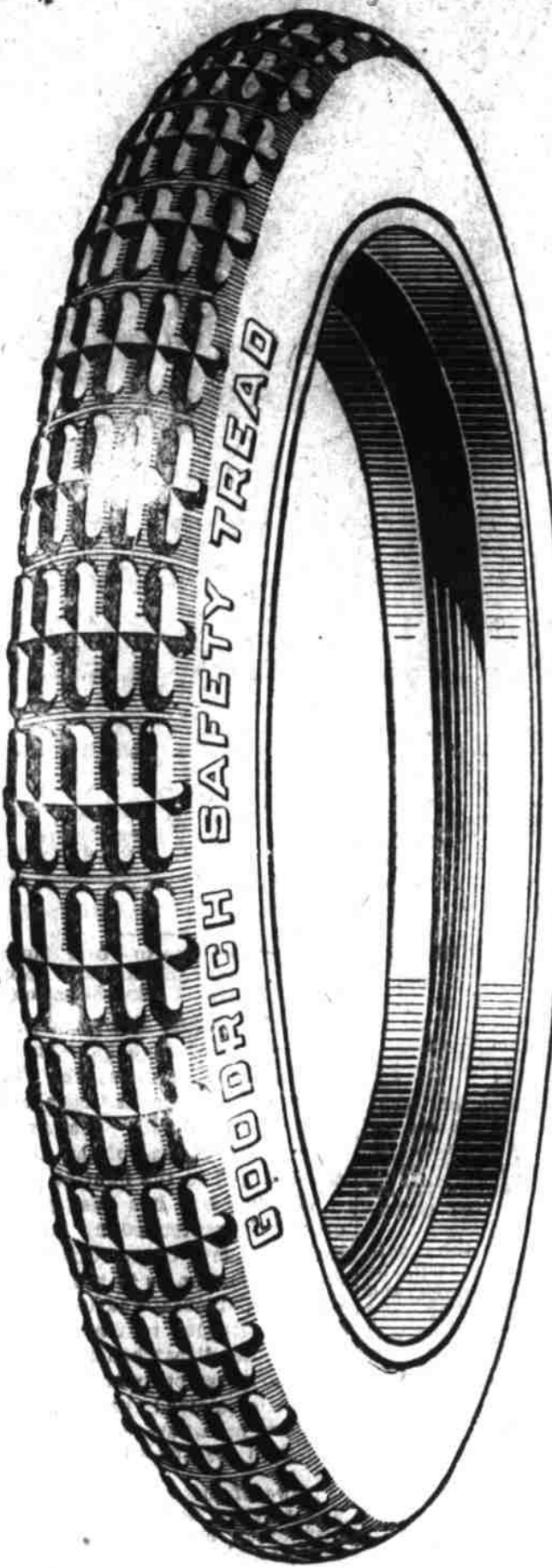


"Reason-Why" Tires



GOODRICH "Barefoot" Tires are light in weight, and close grained.

This proves them relatively free from the usual inert substances or "fillers," that give excess *Weight*, stiffness, and grind, to Tire treads.

More than 200 different Makes and Brands of Motor-Car, and Truck, Tires were manufactured and sold in U. S. A. last year, 1915.

These totalled about 12,000,000 Tires. Of that 12,000,000 total Tires, the B. F. Goodrich Co. made and sold one-fourth.

Yet,—Tires are only *one* of the 267 different lines of Rubber Goods made by the Goodrich Rubber Factory, which is the *largest* in the World, with a 47-year Experience.

This indicates the "Reason-Why" Goodrich Best-in-the-Market Fabric Tires can be, and are, sold to Consumers (via Dealers) at the *lowest* prices in America, per *delivered* Mile of Performance.

Compare figures herewith and see!

Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices

BLACK "BAREFOOT" SAFETY-TREADS		
30 x 3	Ford Sizes	\$10.40
30 x 3 1/2		\$13.40
32 x 3 1/2		\$15.45
33 x 4		\$22.00
34 x 4		\$22.40
35 x 4 1/2		\$31.20
38 x 4 1/2		\$31.60
37 x 5		\$37.35

Goodrich Truck Tires

REPLACEMENTS of other Makes of Truck Tires with Goodrich Truck Tires, during last four years were as follows:—

1912 Change-overs to Goodrich	3,590
1913 " " " "	6,357
1914 " " " "	10,725
1915 " " " "	14,000

These Change-overs to Goodrich tell their own story to the *thinking* Truck-Owner.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.,
Akron, O.

GOODRICH Fair-Listed "Black-Tread" TIRES

"TEXTAN"—Does for your *SHOE Soles* what black "Bare-foot-Rubber" does for Goodrich *TIRE Soles*.

- Wears longer than Leather!
- Is Non-slippery!
- Is more Flexible than Leather!
- Is Waterproof!
- Is Lighter than Leather!
- Is EASIER on your Feet!

Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.



Photo by American Press Association.

MILITIAMEN ON THE MARCH.

STRENGTH AND EFFICIENCY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND MILITIA

Peace Footing of the Organized Citizen Soldiery and Methods of Increase.

GREAT activity in regard to the United States militia marked the year 1914, and great progress was made toward the creation of an efficient field force. While the commissioned strength suffered diminution—partly due to the elimination of surplus staff officers—the enlisted strength greatly increased, due in measure to an anticipation of immediate active service. As a precaution for efficiency the use of typhoid prophylactic was undertaken on an extended scale during the year. Nearly 30,000 members of the militia were inoculated with the serum. Within the year also considerable progress was made in preparing the necessary forms and instructions for the induction of the militia into the service of the United States. The following table shows the strength of the organized militia in 1914 as reported by inspecting officers:

State	Officers	Enlisted men
Alabama	163	2,609
Arizona	45	645
Arkansas	166	1,460
California	252	2,604
Colorado	122	1,933
Connecticut	177	2,511
Delaware	41	465
District of Columbia	124	1,721
Florida	73	1,076
Georgia	225	2,492
Hawaii	56	858
Idaho	58	835
Illinois	508	5,447
Indiana	169	2,109
Iowa	217	3,014
Kansas	132	1,720
Kentucky	164	2,210
Louisiana	65	1,000
Maine	108	1,404
Maryland	157	1,988
Massachusetts	424	5,308
Michigan	189	2,418
Minnesota	230	3,243
Mississippi	94	986
Missouri	244	3,440
Montana	40	626
Nebraska	132	1,384
Nevada
New Hampshire	90	1,280
New Jersey	304	4,014
New Mexico	57	910
New York	574	15,591
North Carolina	209	2,367
North Dakota	60	679
Ohio	490	5,627
Oklahoma	77	1,330
Oregon	100	1,401
Pennsylvania	745	10,190
Rhode Island	96	1,263
South Carolina	156	1,794
South Dakota	68	873
Tennessee	117	1,798
Texas	192	2,731
Utah	29	419
Vermont	55	817
Virginia	206	2,606
Washington	88	1,312
West Virginia	104	1,517
Wisconsin	193	2,331
Wyoming	54	780
Total	5,792	119,351

The report (1914) of the secretary of war gives a total of 8,323 officers and 119,987 enlisted men.

It is an error to suppose that the nominal strength of the national guard is all there is to its effectiveness. A peace strength is recognized and also an emergency or war strength. For instance, the ten company regiment of peace is increased to twelve companies for war, and the fifty to sixty men company is recruited up to 100 men. Then there is what may be called an untabulated or unassigned reserve, comprising men who have had one to three years' training in the guard and have been discharged, but consider themselves members of the guard and will volunteer to join their former regiment or any guard regiment not filled to the maximum. This gives cohesion to the force, the partially trained dropping in alongside of the thoroughly trained men.

How Militia is Officered.
It is safe to say that the national guard can muster within a few days upward of 300,000 well and partially

trained soldiers. From among these efficient men there will be selected under the admirable new volunteer army law the first and second lieutenants and the captains of entirely new companies recruited among the unorganized national guardsmen. These new commissioned officers will be efficient privates or active corporals and sergeants from the ranks of the national guard regiments.

Thus with the standing national guard regiments recruited to war strength, which is easily double the peace strength, and thousands of guard noncommissioned officers scattered through the new volunteer regiments of the same territorial sections as commissioned officers of companies, national guard efficiency will be exerted over a force estimated at 500,000 to 700,000 men.

Major General O'Ryan, commanding the national guard of New York state, in a recent article declared that the militia today is 100 per cent better than at the time of the Spanish-American war and that the time to talk of a militia camp as a place for revel and frolic is past. He goes on to say: "This question of our national defense slimmers down to a necessity for more militia, properly organized and trained, and to a system of reserves for the army and the militia. Twelve divisions comprising about 350,000 men would be the ideal number. To create such a fighting machine would involve comparatively little expense. The primary result would be an adequate army. But the result would be much more than that. It would mean a backbone of quiet patriotism and a knowledge of what war means. The latter would make any half baked popular demand for war less possible."

Opinions of Governors.

The question of increasing the militia forces of the country is one that has been the subject of much controversy of late. Recently the New York Times submitted this question to a number of governors of various states. Most of the governors sent answers advocating an increase of the militia forces. In his reply Governor Walsh of Massachusetts says: "Additional militia troops to the number of 100,000 men should be organized to make up the deficiency in the different branches of the service, so that tactical divisions throughout the country would be complete. A campaign of publicity should be begun at once in this country, in order to acquaint Americans with the militia and to inform them of its needs."

Governor Willis of Ohio says: "For state purposes the Ohio national guard carries probably enough units to take care of any internal or local difficulties, but as an integral part of a national defense it would be the part of wisdom to increase the units not only in this state, but in all other states. To accomplish this federal assistance and federal control and supervision to a greater degree are necessary."

"Our national form of government is such as to make it unwise to maintain a large standing army. It is also true that national preparedness for defense is a question that cannot lightly be turned aside or overlooked. It is tremendously important that our government take reasonable and prompt steps to acquire a reasonable sized, mobile, trained soldiery. This can be accomplished more quickly, more easily and more properly, also with less expense, through the national guard of the country than in any other way yet thought of and suggested."

The secretary of war in his last report says:

"If all of the national guard could be summoned in the event of war and should all respond (an inconceivable result) and if they were all found fairly efficient in the first line—that is, the troops who would be expected immediately to take the field—we could summon a force in this country of regulars and national guard amounting to 5,818 officers and 150,492 men."

The plan, approved by the war department, for the organization of four field armies of three divisions each, which plan gives the number of troops of all arms that each state would be called upon to provide immediately for the national defense in the event of a national crisis, has been transmitted to the national guard commanders.

Doubling the National Guard.
The plan which has been transmitted to the national guard commanders contemplates an army, including regulars and militia, of 316,264 men, which means almost doubling the present force of the national guard.

Under present laws and arrangements the federal government has about reached its limit of effectiveness in dealing with the forty-eight sepa-



Photo by American Press Association.
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN, COMMANDER NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

rate and distinct forces. It has no power to direct the course of training, the composition of the several forces and their balancing of arms, and it is more or less helpless in its authority over the arms and munitions issued to the states. In some states there have been disputes as to its right to direct the expenditures of the federal funds appropriated by acts of congress. At the present time the federal government cannot remove inefficient guard officers or reward the efficient officers.

Other features of the system which regular army officers have criticised as impairing its efficiency for service in war are pointed out by General W. H. Carter in his recently published book, "The American Army." Says the author:

"The act of May 27, 1908, contains a limitation upon military efficiency peculiarly embarrassing when the extent and distribution of the forty-eight states are considered. When the military needs of the federal government arising from the necessity to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection or repel invasion cannot be met by the regular force the organized militia shall be called into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer forces which it may be determined to raise."

America's Land Forces.

"The most recent statute relating to the war establishment, the act of April 25, 1914, provides for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened hostilities and definitely prescribes that the land forces of the United States shall consist of the regular army, the organized land militia while in the service of the United States and such volunteer forces as congress may authorize. The new statute modifies the act of May 27, 1908, to the extent that after the organized land militia of any arm or class shall have been called into the military service of the United States volunteers of that particular arm or class may be raised and accepted into service in accordance with the terms of the act regardless of the extent to which other arms or classes of militia shall have been called into service. It should be borne in mind that for any military operations beyond our borders the militia cannot be called into service, but must volunteer, so that until the members of each organization decide whether or not three-fourths of the minimum number prescribed as the strength of the particular unit will volunteer the president is debarred from calling volunteers of similar arms or classes. All this, he observed, is to take place after war is upon the nation."

J. H. COFFEY

C. W. FULLER

BUILDERS OF
COMMERCIAL BODIES FOR AUTOMOBILES

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRING WAGONS

GASTONIA WAGON & AUTO COMPANY

REBUILDING TOPS, PAINTING AUTOS AND RUBBER TIREING A SPECIALTY

We handle second hand Automobiles at the right price.

Special prices on rubber tires for buggies and carriages. It will pay you to see us before you have your tires put on.

GASTONIA WAGON & AUTO CO.
GASTONIA, N. C.

—Mrs. Alfred O. Lloyd and children, Alfred O., Jr., and William Mac, left Wednesday night for McKeesport, Pa., where they will spend a month with relatives. Later they will join Mr. Lloyd at Chester, S. C.



Photo by American Press Association.
Brigadier General Charles J. Bailey, United States Army.

Goes all Over Gaston 104 Times a Year